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cyclopedia. All American students of economics and politics should pray for the time to come quickly when an American publisher will be able to undertake a similar work and American scholars will be able and willing to carry it through. No student can afford to be without this *Handwörterbuch*. If he cannot afford to purchase it himself he should persuade some library to buy it for him.

We have refrained from criticism, not because there are no faults in the Dictionary, but because we are so glad to get a work of such value that we have no desire even to appear to depreciate it.

E. J. J

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D. Pp. 200. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1891.

IN this little work of some 200 pages Dr. Hart has made a valuable addition to our English literature on Federal Government. The first 86 pages are devoted to an introduction consisting of five chapters, treating respectively of—I. The Theory of Federal Government (13 pages); II. Ancient Confederations (11 pages); III. Mediæval Leagues and National Confederacies (10 pages); IV. The Four Great Existing Confederations (29 pages); and V. The Latin-American Confederations (5 pages).

In such limited space little more can be done than to give the merest summary of important points. But this has been done very well indeed, and the student who reads these pages carefully will have obtained a good general view of the leading topics relating to federal government. The latest discussions of the subject have been drawn upon for material, and more particularly the recent German literature—from many points of view the most valuable of any—has been fully utilized.

Of the last 114 pages of the book eighty-eight pages are devoted to a conspectus of the Federal Constitutions of Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States,

arranged in parallel form; three pages to a key to the conspectus, and fourteen to a bibliography.

The conspectus is a summary of the provisions of the various Constitutions mentioned, under a series of headings, of which the following are examples: Relations of the States with the Union, Form of State Governments, Interstate Relations of the States, Powers of the States, Limitations on the State, etc. The key serves to show where each clause of the four Constitutions referred to is quoted in the conspectus. The bibliography is one of the most valuable features in the book. It would not be much to say that it is the best existing bibliography on the subject; for all others are poor things, but this is really a fairly complete view of the field.

Dr. Hart deserves great credit, not only for doing this piece of work, but for starting this series of historical monographs, of which this little book forms the second number. Federal government is a subject of growing interest, and it is well for American scholarship that we are again turning our attention to this field, and that in a way which seems likely to produce good results.

It would have been a good thing if the author had noted all the different English translations of the Constitutions of Germany and Switzerland. It is desirable that the student should be made acquainted with all such sources as are accessible. The Constitution of Switzerland published in the "Political Economy and Public Law Series," issued by the University of Pennsylvania, seems to have escaped the notice of Dr. Hart.

E. J. J.

THE SCOPE AND METHOD OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN NEVILLE KEYNES, M.A. Pp. 360. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1891.

THIS book should be welcome to every student of economic literature, no matter what view he may take of the subject under consideration. The leading princi-